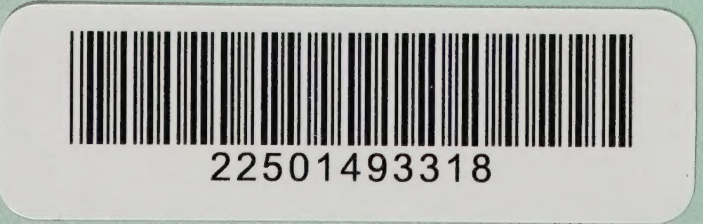
K. Kanaki,
27 Chesham Terrace,
London N.W.1

OXFORD

INTERNATIONAL ANATOMICAL CONGRESS

July 24th to 28th, 1950

WELLCOME
LIBRARY
pam
QS 3
1950
A35o



THE CITY OF OXFORD

'is a jewel in a rich setting, which makes it the only example of an ancient city which can be contemplated with the sense that very many elements meet together to add to its beauty – the sense of its association with academic culture, the sense of its beautiful design and structure, the sense of its ornaments, and also the sense of the charming rural setting in which all these beauties are placed. This is one of the beautiful things which cannot be taken away from us.

'This is, indeed, an inheritance, not of the Empire alone, but of the whole world, wherever there is cultivation, wherever there is value of the beautiful, wherever men look back to the past with gratitude for giving them what they cannot produce themselves.'

Lord Hugh Cecil at a Meeting of
The Oxford Preservation Trust, 1928

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, OXFORD

INTERNATIONAL ANATOMICAL CONGRESS 1950

DURING the last forty-five years there have been four International Anatomical Congresses. The first was held in Geneva in 1905 and was succeeded by Congresses in Brussels (1910), Amsterdam (1930) and Milan (1936). It was proposed to hold the fifth International Anatomical Congress in the United Kingdom in 1940, but this necessarily had to be cancelled. It is appropriate, therefore, that the present Congress should take place in England. As a result of our invitations, representatives are coming from all parts of the world to make this a truly international gathering. The Congress Committee of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Northern Ireland thank you for your support, welcome you to Oxford, and hope that the present meeting will prove an interesting and stimulating venture.

The following countries will be represented:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Cuba
Denmark
Egypt
Eire
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain
Greece
Holland
India
Italy
Jamaica
Kenya
Lebanon
Malaya
Malta
Mexico
Norway
Peru
Porto Rico
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Uruguay
U.S.A.
Yugoslavia

CONTENTS

OXFORD	5
HOLIDAYS IN OXFORD	9
RECREATIONS, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR	12
BELLS OF OXFORD	21
TOURING AROUND OXFORD	24
RESIDENTIAL OXFORD	27
INDUSTRIAL OXFORD	34
GARAGES AND PARKING	37
RESTAURANTS AND CAFÉS	37
OXFORD CHURCHES	38
INFORMATION BUREAU	40
POSTAL INFORMATION	40

TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS COPYRIGHT BY ALDEN AND CO. LTD., OXFORD
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CITY OF OXFORD AT THE ALDEN PRESS

OXFORD

OXFORD has been a place of importance for over a thousand years. Historical and documentary evidence of this goes back to the year 912, at which remote period the city is mentioned, side by side with London. Legendary associations with the patron Saint of Oxford, Frideswide, take us back into the early part of the eighth century, and it seems probable that the little church in which the Saint was wont to worship became the nucleus around which grew first a struggling Saxon village, later a primitive town, and eventually the great University for which Oxford is famous.

William the Conqueror found Oxford a small community with many ruined houses to testify to the ravages of Danish raiders. He appears to have realized its strategic importance as a border town, between Mercia and Wessex, with control of the river, and, under Robert D'Oiley, the first Norman Governor, the existing fortifications were strengthened by the building of the castle, a remnant of which, the tower, still remains, probably one of the oldest buildings in Oxford. Later the city walls appeared, portions

of which still survive in the gardens of Wykeham's New College (1379). The first Mayor of Oxford was appointed in 1199 when the town acquired self-government.

It was not until the twelfth century that groups of students began to be attracted to Oxford. The reason for their coming is uncertain. The following century witnessed the foundation of Merton College (1264), whose claim to be the oldest College in Oxford is disputed by University and Balliol. It was from these early beginnings that the present-day City and University developed.

It is not surprising that in the early years, and indeed until the last century, considerable friction existed between citizens and students. Their differences occasionally reached the stage of actual conflict and lives were lost in street battles. To-day, City and University exist amicably, side by side, and work together for the general good of their common heritage.

The University comprises twenty-four colleges for men and four for women. There are numerous other educational institutions not directly connected with the University.

As might be expected in a town whose growth has been so gradual, the buildings of Oxford present a pageant of architectural examples covering every period from Saxon times. Here may be seen the main characteristics of the various styles from Norman to Perpendicular, which were gradually evolved from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries, lingering indeed well into the seventeenth, long after the Renaissance had destroyed the last traces of the Gothic spirit on the Continent of Europe.

Volumes might be written, and indeed have been written, upon the national importance of Oxford throughout the centuries. It is safe to say that most of the great movements which have affected the life of the country have originated, or been fostered, in the place. Or, again, much might be said concerning the lives and activities of Oxford men who have made their mark in a variety of spheres throughout the world. Perhaps the most romantic period of Oxford life was that in which the ill-starred monarch, Charles I,

HIGH STREET
OXFORD

held his parliament here, and later, in the Civil War, defended the city as his headquarters.

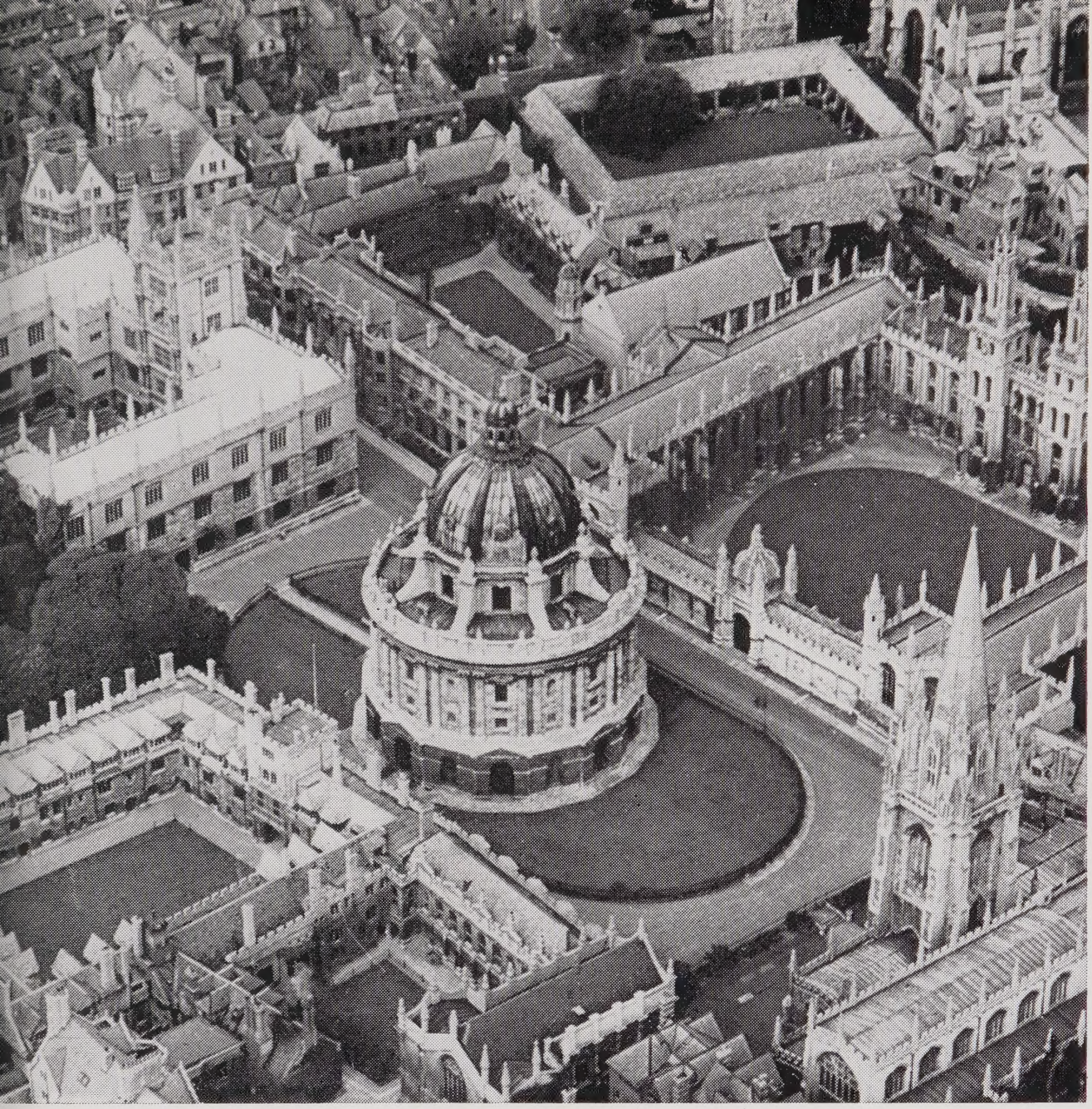
Scenes of historic events are on every hand and the imagination sees once more such stirring episodes as the escape of Empress Matilda from the Castle, the burning of Archbishop Cranmer and the other Oxford Martyrs, and the expulsion of the Fellows from Magdalen.

Visitors to Oxford naturally come prepared to visit and admire the buildings and gardens of the Colleges, especially those which are the more famous. Among those of outstanding interest are Merton (1264), with its spacious chapel and interesting medieval library containing original chained books; Wykeham's 'New' College (1379) presenting a peculiarly satisfying architectural ensemble and extensive gardens bounded by the remaining portion of the ancient City Walls; and Magdalen (1458), with its dominating bell tower, fine chapel, dining-hall and cloisters, will repay many hours of exploration. The grounds contain a deer park and the famous Water Walks. Christ Church (1525) is the

largest and in a sense the most important of the Colleges. Its library and dining-hall are particularly fine. The Cathedral of the Diocese (dating from 1004) which is within the College serves also as the College Chapel. Mention may also be made of Exeter College (1314) with its 'modern' chapel and famous tapestry, Trinity with its magnificent wood carving, All Souls with its reredos, Lincoln College (1427) associated with the foundation of Methodism, and the venerable Benedictine cottages at Worcester. Every college has some outstanding point of interest or beauty. Among the University buildings the visitor will certainly see the Bodleian Library, the Divinity School (1426), the Ashmolean Gallery and Museum (1841), and get if possible a bird's-eye view of the 'City of Spires' from the cupola of the Sheldonian Theatre (1664).

The City of Oxford is not lacking in places of pilgrimage. The Castle Tower and Mound, relics of ancient fortifications, the Norman Crypt of St. Peter-in-the-East Church, Bishop King's Palace and the 'old sheep shop' (made famous by Lewis Carroll) in St. Aldate's, where also are other outstanding examples of ancient domestic architecture, are all objects of interest. The grim Saxon tower of St. Michael's Church once formed part of the northern defences of the City. Lovers of Shakespeare will certainly visit the 'Painted Room', with its interesting mural decoration, once the guest chamber of the Crown Tavern at which the great poet stayed upon his frequent visits to Oxford. Carfax tower, of the period of Edward III or earlier, is open to the public during the summer months and from its top an excellent idea of commercial parts of the City may be obtained.

These general notes will provide a background for the visitor in his exploration of Oxford. No brief article could even suggest the wealth of architectural beauty and archaeological interest contained in the Colleges and public buildings. The exploration of them, with the aid of a reliable guide book, will prove a fascinating experience.



RADCLIFFE SQUARE WITH ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BRASENOSE COLLEGE, ALL SOULS COLLEGE, HERTFORD COLLEGE, THE SCHOOLS BUILDINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAYS IN OXFORD

IT does not always happen that a place noted for its architecture and antiquities presents any attractions of a lighter kind which make their appeal to the larger public. Probably Oxford in the future as in the past will be known to the world at large principally

as a seat of learning. But visitors from at home as well as from overseas are increasingly discovering the charm of the place as a holiday resort. Oxford is not a 'tripper' town and never will be, but to those who enjoy the more restful pleasures it can offer attractions second to none. Broadly, the recreational value of an ideal holiday lies not merely in activity but rather in the stimulation of new interests. Judged from this larger standpoint the holiday facilities offered by Oxford are almost unique.

Close to the Oxford streets there lie quiet parks and shady river walks, secluded College gardens where numerous birds inhabit the ancient trees, and smooth lawns speak of the care of many generations. For sheer restfulness no atmosphere could be more entirely delightful. Farther afield lie the Municipal Parks at Hinksey and at Bury Knowle (Headington), this latter being laid out in good style with sandpits for the youngsters, tennis courts and other attractions.

Libraries, Galleries, Museums all add their fascination and make their appeal.

Prominent among the holiday attractions of Oxford are its rivers. The city is situated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell and is intersected by numerous small streams. It thus forms an ideal centre for boating, bathing and fishing.

The best known and most frequented part of the river is that which extends from Folly Bridge to Iffley, popularly named 'The Isis'. This comprises the racing course upon which the summer 'Eights' and the 'Torpids' are rowed. The College Barges line its northern bank for some distance and present a most picturesque spectacle, especially when adorned for 'Eights Week' in May. For straightforward rowing this stream is to be recommended, and visits may be paid to the old world village of Iffley, or, through Iffley Lock, Kennington Island and Sandford can easily be reached.

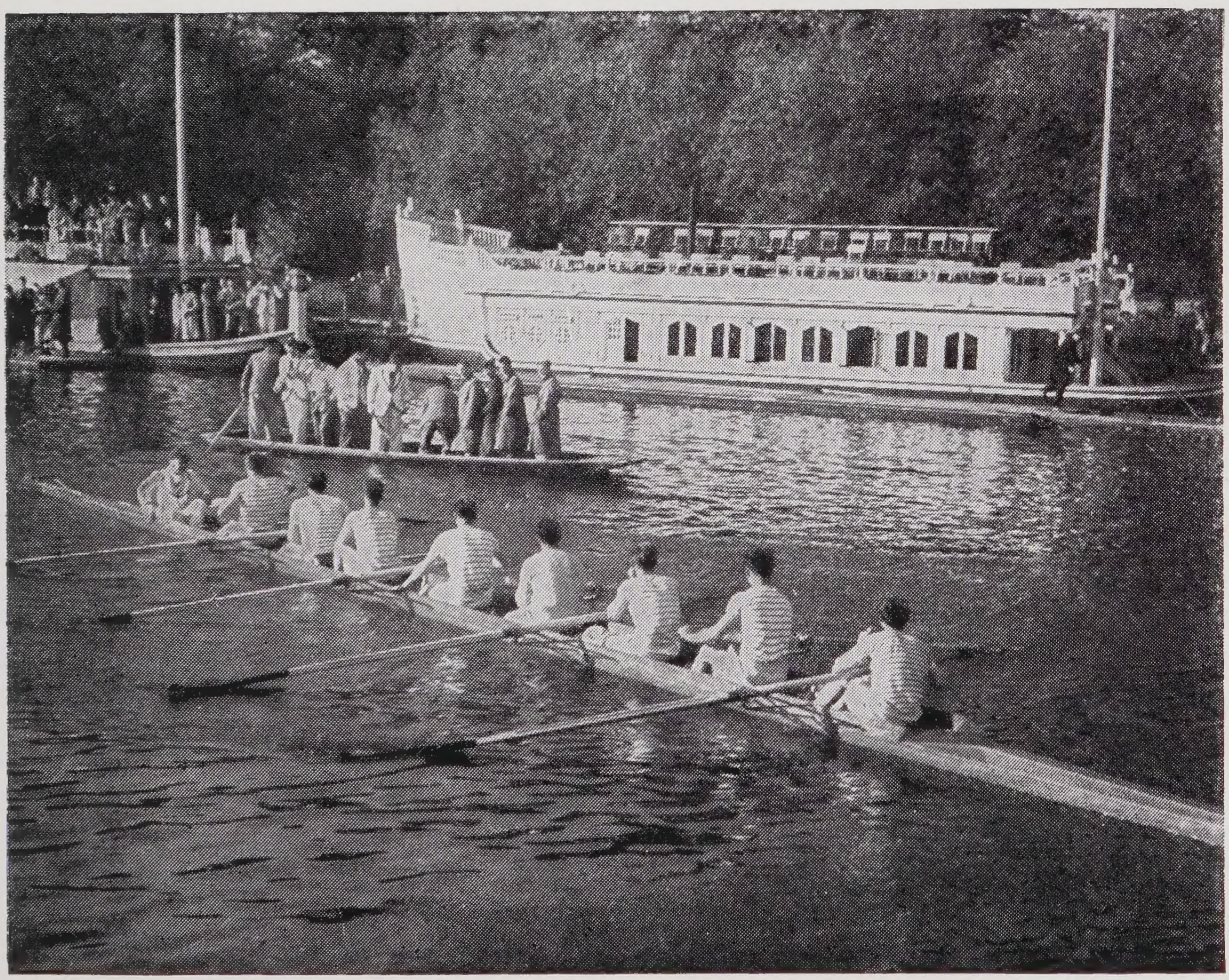
The 'Upper River', at Medley, is broad and shallow and may be traversed to King's Weir and Eynsham and beyond. Rowing boats, punts and sailing craft can readily be hired.

Boating upon the Cherwell is an altogether more leisurely affair. The stream is overhung with trees, the foliage of which provides grateful shade in summer time. In places it is narrow and winding, and navigation is most easily accomplished in punts or canoes. The Cherwell is a favourite place for picnics and lends itself admirably to 'lazing away the sunny hours'.

Under the heading 'Recreations, Indoor and Outdoor', suggestions are made of a variety of attractive pursuits and recreations, and particulars are given as to means provided for their enjoyment.

In addition to the facilities offered in Oxford for taking part in sport, attention should be drawn to the unique opportunities which exist of witnessing first-class games. Cricket and football matches between Oxford University and famous opponents are of frequent occurrence and take place under ideal conditions, in the University Parks or other grounds.

A holiday in Oxford will most certainly give keen pleasure both in experience and in retrospect.



ON THE RIVER ISIS

RECREATIONS, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR

BATHING. The Corporation of Oxford controls a number of river-side bathing places, open to the public without charge for admission from May 1 till September 30. There is a covered-in Municipal Swimming Pool at Temple Cowley, where mixed bathing is allowed all the year round.

At Lake Street, Hinksey (off the Abingdon Road), there exist a series of pools, each of different depths, to meet the varying needs of bathers, which are open free to the public for mixed bathing from May 1 to the end of September.

Long Bridges bathing places have had considerable lawn spaces added to them for sun-bathing; mixed bathing is allowed. These are approached by Fairacres Road or Donnington Lane over a foot-bridge across the river and thence along the tow-path, or from Folly Bridge.

Similar bathing accommodation is provided at Tumbling Bay, where mixed bathing is permitted. Tumbling Bay is approached by the canal tow-path from Walton Well Road or Hythe Bridge Street. Access can also be obtained from Osney Bridge. 'Parson's Pleasure', a bathing place beloved by generations of under-graduates, and 'Dame's Delight' are reached via South Parks Road.

FISHING. The Thames, Cherwell, Evenlode, and Windrush provide excellent fishing. The Oxford Angling Society controls about 30 miles of water. This Society is ready and able to find coarse fishing which is amongst the best to be found in the south of England. Day tickets may be obtained from Mr. J. Venables, 99 St. Aldate's. The North Oxford Angling Society also has several miles of good water, for which day and period tickets are obtainable from Mr. J. Venables, 99 St. Aldate's.

BOATING ON THE THAMES (OR ISIS). No city in England can

ST. MARY'S ENTRY, WITH RADCLIFFE CAMERA

afford greater facilities. Boats can be hired from several places near Folly Bridge and at Medley Weir, where sailing dinghies are also available for hire. ON THE CHERWELL. Boats and punts can be hired at St. Clement's, Magdalen Bridge, Manor Road, Bardwell Road, Water Eaton Road and Northern By-pass.

Those to whom the exertion of rowing offers no appeal can yet avail themselves of the delightful scenery along the Thames by making steamer trips to Abingdon, Wallingford, Henley, and Kingston on the commodious steamers of Messrs. Salter Bros.

SAILING. The river above Medley Weir provides excellent sailing water. Medley Sailing Club. Sailing dinghies can be hired from Bossom's Boathouse.

SHOOTING. Those requiring a day's shooting should apply to Mr. John Venables, 99 St. Aldate's.

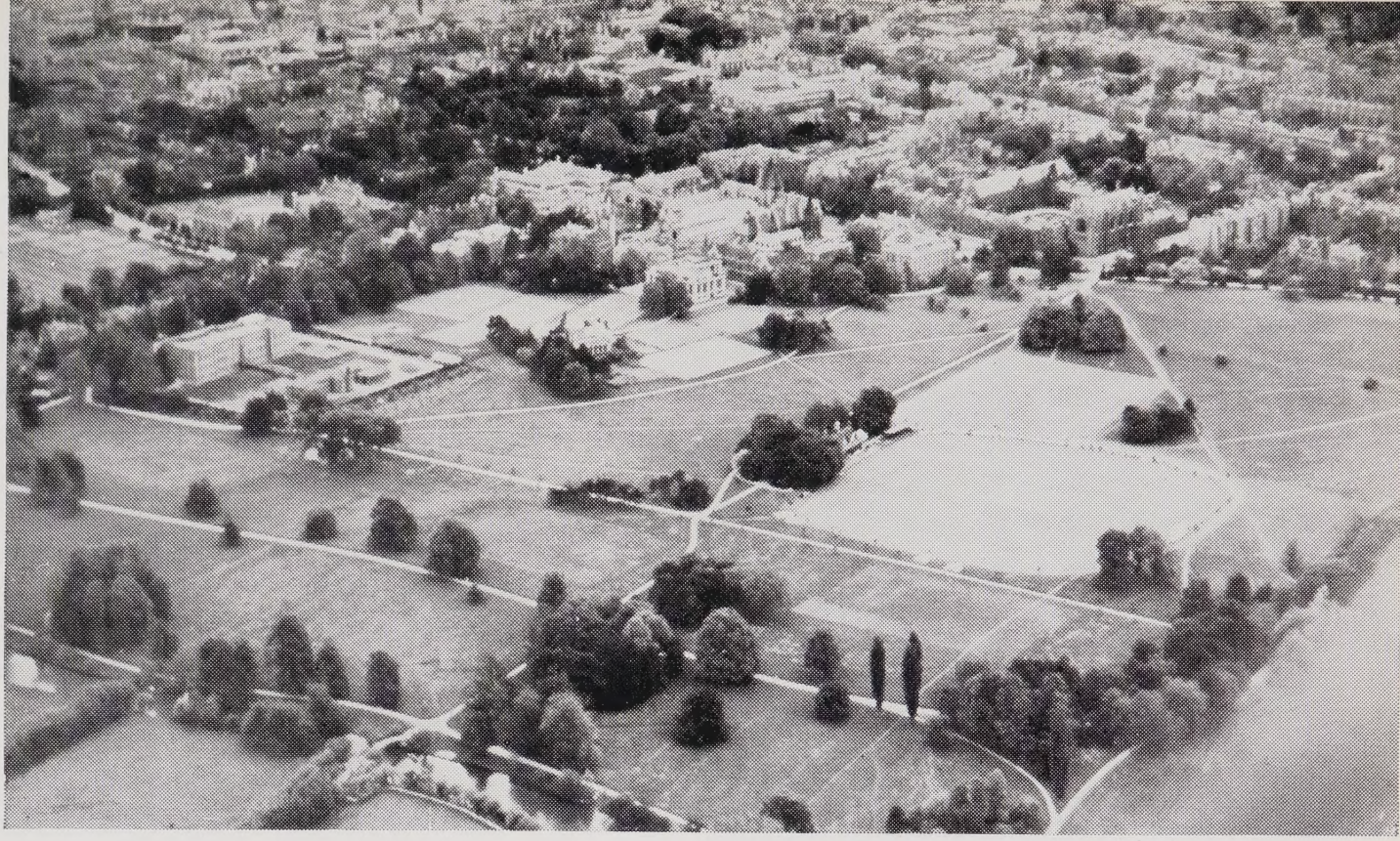
GOLF. There are four courses within easy access of the city.

Frilford Heath, 7 miles from Carfax. Buses leave Gloucester Green (fare 1*s.* 3*d.* return) Weekdays, 9 a.m., 10.15 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 2.15 p.m., returning 1.39, 4.44, 6.30 p.m.; Sundays 2.15 p.m., returning 4.39 p.m. and 9.9 p.m. Twenty-seven holes over a first-class course of a sandy nature. Fees, Weekdays 5*s.*, Sundays and Bank Holidays 7*s.* 6*d.* Weekly tickets £1 7*s.* 6*d.*, fortnightly £2, monthly £3. (*Telephone: Frilford Heath* 228.)

Southfields (*Oxford City*), 1½ miles from Carfax. No. 6 bus to Hill Top Road. Green Fees, Weekdays 3*s.* 6*d.* round, 5*s.* a day. Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays, 5*s.* round, 7*s.* 6*d.* day, weekly tickets 15*s.*, one month £1 11*s.* 6*d.*, 3 months £2 12*s.* 6*d.* Lunches and teas by arrangement with the Steward. Telephone *Oxford* 2158. Hon. Sec., Major H. E. Liversidge. Professional, F. H. Taylor.

North Oxford, 2½ miles from Carfax on the Banbury Road. Buses at frequent intervals (Summertown, No. 2 and certain country bus services). Monthly fees £2 2*s.*, fortnightly £1 10*s.*, weekly £1, daily green fees, weekdays 3*s.* 6*d.* a round, 5*s.* for the

SAILING ON THE MEDLEY REACH



THE UNIVERSITY PARKS

day, week-ends and Bank Holidays 5*s.* a round, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the day. (*Telephone: Oxford* 5352.)

Burford Golf Club (Sec.: Capt. A. C. B. Dodd), 19 miles from Carfax. Visitors: Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays, 5*s.*; other days, 4*s.*, after 5 p.m. on other days only, 2*s.* 6*d.* Buses run to Burford from Gloucester Green. (*Telephone: Burford* 2149.)

CRICKET. Cricket-lovers visiting Oxford in May and June are fortunate in being able to see first class matches between the University XI and some of the leading counties and touring sides. These matches take place in the University Parks (main entrance opposite Keble Road). Admission is free, and deck chairs may be hired at 1*s.* per day, or 6*d.* before or after lunch per day. The Oxfordshire County Cricket Club plays its home Minor Counties Championship matches in August, mainly on College grounds in Oxford. There are numerous Cricket Clubs which accept short period members during vacation. The most central is the Oxford City Cricket Club which has the use of Merton College Cricket Ground, situated in the centre of the city in

Mansfield Road (W. H. Miller, 22 Staunton Road, Headington). One month's membership is obtainable for a subscription of 7*s.* 6*d.* Other Cricket Clubs welcome visitors, and Mr. T. Aubrey Thomas, 23 Pembroke Street, St. Aldate's, Hon. Sec., Oxfordshire Cricket Association, will put visitors in touch with these club secretaries.

TENNIS. Hard Courts are provided at Highfield Tennis Courts, Old Road, Headington. These may be hired by the hour. These courts are recommended and are thoroughly up to date. On the public courts a charge of 2*s.* per court per hour for Hard Tennis Courts, 6*d.* per person per hour for Grass Tennis Courts for adults. Juveniles half-price rates. Most of the Cricket Clubs have facilities for playing lawn tennis. The City has excellent hard courts at Bury Knowle Park, Florence Park, West Oxford Recreation Ground, and George Street, Summertown, Hinksey Park and Cowley Marsh Recreation Ground.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. The Oxford University R.F.C. plays many of the leading clubs, such as the Harlequins, Blackheath, Leicester, Gloucester, and all overseas touring sides, at its ground in Iffley Rd. Local Clubs are: Oxfordshire County R.C. (Hon. Sec.,

ON THE RIVER CHERWELL

H. E. Organ, 95 Woodstock Rd.); Oxford Rugby Football Club (Hon. Sec., Mr. M. Harmsworth, 69 St. Mary's Road, Oxford); Oxford Exiles (Hon. Sec., Mr. Harry Norman, 40 Helen Road).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. The leading clubs are the Oxford City F.C. (Isthmian League. Ground: White House Road, St. Aldate's. Headington F.C. (Southern League). Ground: Manor Road, Headington.

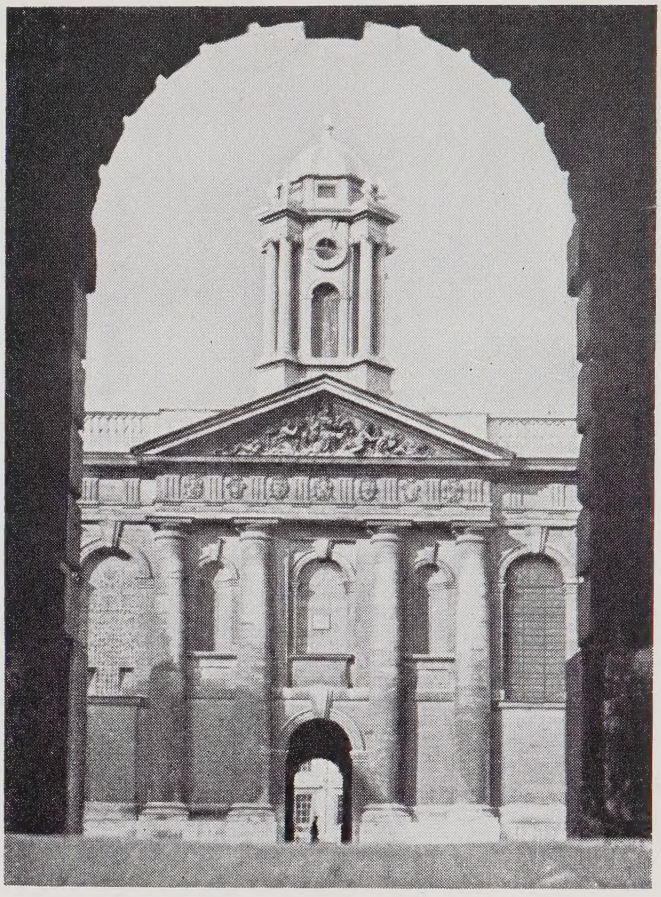
HOCKEY is well catered for. There are several clubs of which the most important are the City of Oxford H.C. (Hon. Sec., J. Thornton, 8 King Edward Street, Oxford) and Oxford Hawks H.C. (Hon. Sec., Mr. Peter Onions, 7 Staverton Road).

Women's Clubs are Etceteras H.C. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Sheila Surendra, 25 Beaumont Street); Headington Ladies H.C. (Hon. Sec., Miss Doris Hedges, 29 Hill Top Road); Milham Ford School Old Girls (Miss M. Rippington, 279 London Road).

SQUASH RACKETS. Excellent Courts for Squash are at Old Road, Highfield, Headington. To book, telephone 6636.

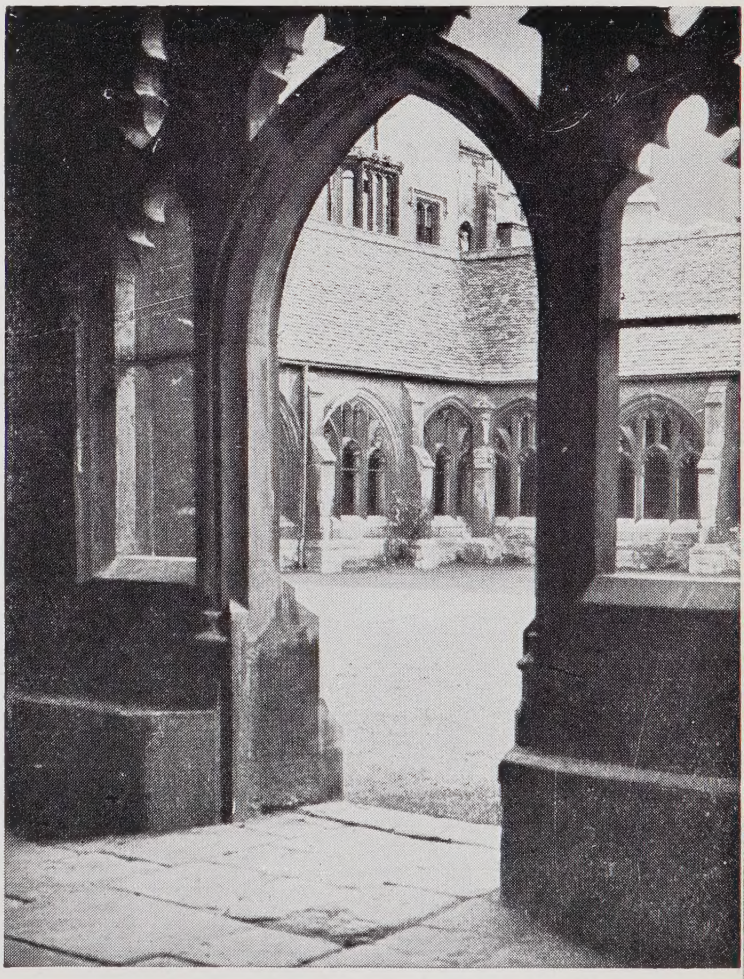
TENNIS, RACKETS, SQUASH, apply O.U.T.C., Kybald Street, phone 47113, R. J. Lay, Registered L.T.A. Coach, or write Radley College, Abingdon, Berks.

BOWLS. Facilities for playing this game are offered by the Oxford



AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE

THE CLOISTERS, NEW COLLEGE



BURY
KNOWLE PARK,
HEADINGTON

City and County Bowls Club in Marston Ferry Road, which welcomes visitors. There are three Cumberland turf greens and a clubhouse replete with every convenience. Playing members £4 4s., country members £1 15*s*. Short period tickets (non-resident), weekly 10*s*., monthly 20*s*. (Hon. Secretary, A. J. Everett, 33 Stratfield Road, Summertown, or at the Club House.) There are also the South Oxford Bowls Club, using Cumberland turf, at Sunningwell Road, New Hinksey, where visitors are specially welcome. (Sec., W. Simpson, 3 Luther Terrace). East Oxford Bowls Club, Bartlemas Close, Cowley Road (Hon. Sec., A. W. Godfrey, 12 Divinity Road). Headington Bowls Club, Manor Road, Headington. (Hon. Sec., J. D. Stow, 49 Manor Road, Headington.) Visiting members accepted. (*Telephone: Oxford* 61340.) Corporation Bowling Greens, Botley Road and Florence Park.

HUNTING. Oxford is most favourably situated for hunting, being in the heart of some excellent hunting country, four packs meeting in the neighbourhood:

The 'Bicester', adjacent towns, Aylesbury, Bicester, Banbury, Brackley, Buckingham – Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday. Kennels at Stratton Audley.

The 'Heythrop', adjacent towns Chipping Norton, Moreton-in-Marsh, Stow-on-the-Wold, Kingham – Monday, Wednesday, Saturday. Kennels at Chipping Norton.

'South Oxon', adjacent towns Tetsworth, Thame – Wednesday and Saturday. Kennels at Stadhampton.

'Old Berks', adjacent towns Faringdon, Abingdon, Wallingford, Wantage – Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Kennels at Faringdon.

RIDING. Much of the country surrounding Oxford is ideal for riding, in particular Port Meadow and Shotover Hill. There are a number of well-equipped riding-schools. Winchester Riding School, Winchester Road, Tel. 48582; Manor Riding School, Ferry Hinksey, Tel. 2274; Wolvercote Riding School, Godstow Road; Glebe Stables, 22 York Avenue, Headington, Tel. 48375.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS

THEATRES. The Oxford New Theatre is comfortable and modern. All the newest devices and amenities of the theatre of today are provided and the theatre is beyond question comparable favourably with any provincial house. The new Playhouse in Beaumont Street has rapidly established itself as the home of good entertainment in Oxford. A different play each fortnight attracts large audiences to the comfortable theatre which was opened in October, 1938. The Playhouse is open all the year round, and the most interesting plays are presented by a resident company, which is augmented from time to time by guest stars. The theatre is equipped with the most up-to-date air conditioning

THE SHOP IN ST. ALDATE'S WHICH SUGGESTED THE 'SHEEP SHOP' IN 'THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS'

plant, which keeps the auditorium warm or cool according to requirements. As well as presenting straight plays, the management have from time to time provided music lovers with some excellent concerts.

CINEMAS. Oxford is unusually well equipped with Cinemas: The Ritz, in George Street; The Super Cinema, Magdalen Street; The Electra, Queen Street; The Regal, Cowley Road; The Scala, Walton Street; and The New Cinema, Headington.

MUSIC. Lovers of fine music are well catered for particularly during term. Many of the leading musical celebrities and most of the well known symphony orchestras are to be heard in Oxford. Every winter a series of first class orchestral and chamber concerts are organized by the Oxford Subscription Concerts Committee, and there are frequent concerts by the Oxford Bach Choir, the Oxford Harmonic Society, the Oxford Orchestral Society and the Oxford Chamber Orchestra. Most of the college musical societies give either annual or terminal concerts. The Oxford University Opera Club and the Oxford Operatic Society frequently produce both lesser known and the more popular operas.

CHESS. There is a City Chess Club and an Oxfordshire Chess Association, particulars of which may be obtained from Mr. A. H. Banbury, Oxford, phone 7091.

BROAD STREET
WITH
SHELDONIAN THEATRE
AND BALLIOL COLLEGE
[*By courtesy of*
'The Sunday Pictorial']

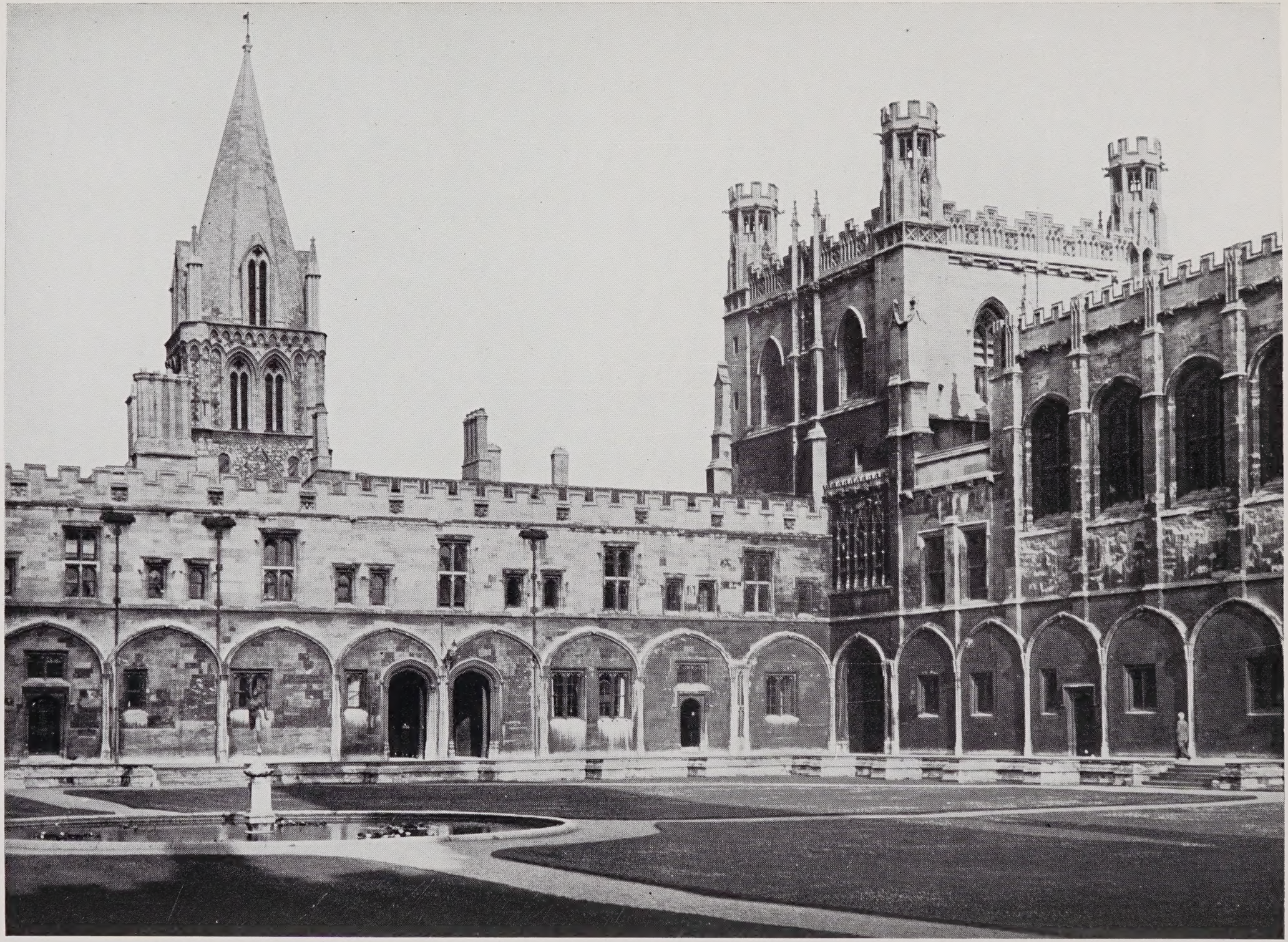
YOUTH HOSTEL

The Youth Hostel Association has a Hostel at Jack Straw Lane, off Marston Road, for its members. Breakfast and Supper provided, also lunch packets. *Membership*, Juveniles age 9 and under 16 2*s*. Juniors age 16 and under 21 5*s*. Seniors 10*s*. Office: 27 Pembroke Street, St. Aldate's.

THE BELLS OF OXFORD

VISITORS to Oxford constantly express their delight in the many tuneful rings of bells which they hear chiming or ringing as they explore the beauties of the City and University. They are interested by Stainer's unique chimes at Carfax; they are stirred by the deep notes of the six at the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin; the faint melody of the Cathedral twelve comes to them as they float lazily in a punt on the Cherwell; they are uplifted by the sound of the bright-toned ten in the tower of Magdalen, or by the heavy eight in Merton tower (electrically controlled); and they find no more fitting conclusion to a day's exploration of Oxford than to stand near Tom Tower at five minutes past nine in the evening (nine o'clock old Oxford time), in order to listen to the sonorous tones of Great Tom (17,000 lbs.) as he booms out his one-hundred-and-one strokes commemorating the number of students upon the original foundation of the college.

CHRIST CHURCH HALL



BROAD STREET: INDIAN INSTITUTE AND CLARENDON BUILDING

When visiting the well-preserved remains of the old city wall in the garden of New College, visitors have been agreeably surprised at the dulcet tones of the well-balanced ring of ten bells hung in the old college tower.

Church towers containing rings of bells abound. The eight merry bells of St. Peter-in-the-East, alas! have long been silent; but the bells of St. Giles', St. Ebba, St. Aldate, St. Thomas, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Martin and All Saints, and Holywell – all six in number – may often be heard as the clocks chime, or as the bells are rung by skilled ringers.

The bells of Oxford have come to be so closely interwoven with the life of the city that one cannot recall the description of Oxford as 'the city of spires' without connecting with it the thought that it is also the city of bells.

TOURING AROUND OXFORD

APART from its numerous attractions as a City of historical interest and beauty, owing to its unique geographical position right in the heart of England, Oxford provides a most convenient centre for the tourist to whatever category he may belong.

The Oxford country is entirely agricultural, surrounded with villages and hamlets of that mellow, homely character that makes rural England so delightfully picturesque, and which are to be found chiefly on the byways rather than the highways, a source of delight to those who will seek them out.

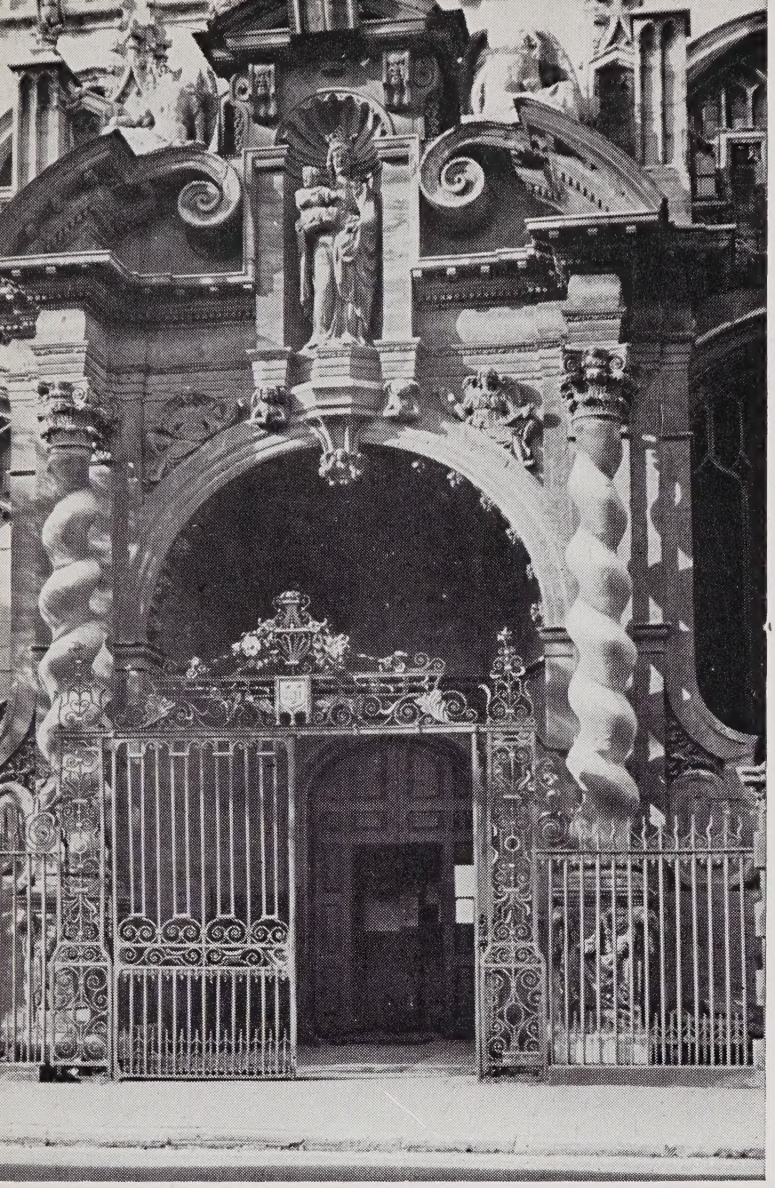
There are three classes of tourists to whom Oxford should appeal. First the pedestrian, for even in these days of rapid transit there are still to be found those who enjoy walking. To these the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford provides numerous attractions. Among many places of interest may be mentioned Abingdon, with a history as old as that of Oxford, and Cumnor associated with Amy Robsart about whom Sir Walter Scott had so much of interest to write in his novel *Kenilworth*. At Godstow 800 years ago existed a famous nunnery where in 1177 Fair Rosamund was buried. Some ruins of this building still remain. Boars Hill, overlooking Oxford and the Thames Valley, and the Hinkseys, associated with Matthew Arnold, are but a few of the many interesting places available to the pedestrian all within walking distance. *Near Oxford*, published by Alden & Co. Ltd., provides useful suggestions in this direction. There are several hostels under the auspices of the Youth Hostel Association within reasonable distances from Oxford.

To the cyclist a much wider area is open. For him there is Dorchester with its ancient Abbey; Ewelme with its interesting Church and Almshouses; Wallingford the famous riverside town; Wantage at the foot of the Berkshire Downs, the birthplace of

King Alfred the Great; the Vale of White Horse about which Tom Hughes wrote so lovingly; Burford 'a town which cannot be matched for consistent antiquity in England'; Minster Lovell, Woodstock with Blenheim Palace, and its wonderful Park. Blenheim Palace is open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 12—6 o'clock until August, when it will be open at weekends also until September 17th.

Finally there is the motorist, to whom distance is of little account. For him within 40 or 50 miles will be found many of England's most ancient and historic places – Royal Windsor, Stratford-on-Avon with its Shakespearian memorials, Warwick and its Castle,

FROM THE CUPOLA OF THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE



SOUTH PORCH OF ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN CHURCH

Tewkesbury with its historic Abbey, Winchester with its Cathedral and School, Kenilworth with the wonderful ruins of its famous Castle, Broadway and the delightful Vale of Evesham, Sulgrave the ancestral home of the Washington family, Chipping Campden the delightful old Cotswold Town, Rollright Stones 'the Oxfordshire Stonehenge' and Chastleton House, a unique relic of early seventeenth-century domestic architecture. The famous zoological estate at Whipsnade should be mentioned, also the miniature villages exhibited at Beaconsfield and Bourton-on-the-Water. Farther afield lie the Malvern Hills, Cheddar Gorge with its famous natural Caves, the Penn Country, Wells, Stonehenge, and numerous other places of pilgrimage.

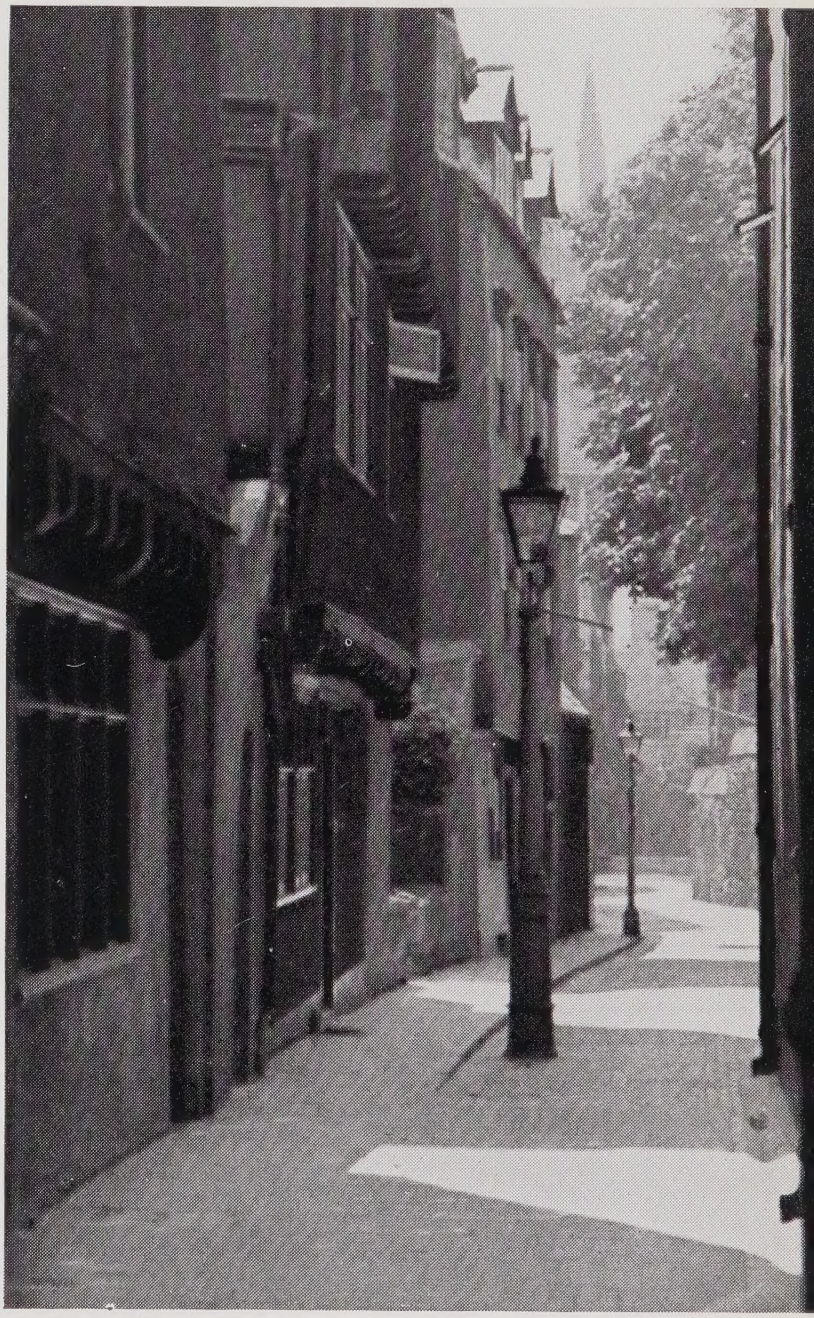
The journey to any of these places and back provides a delightful run. In fact the motorist in Oxford can always find some place which is worth a visit.

In addition to those mentioned above there must not be forgotten the tourist, who, in selecting a place to spend an interesting holiday, makes a point of choosing one well supplied with means of making excursions by charabanc or motor coach. Oxford is well looked after in this respect. Motor bus services are now run to nearly every town or village of any interest or importance within a wide radius of Oxford. In addition there are motor-coach excursions daily during the summer months to some place of interest.

RESIDENTIAL OXFORD

OXFORD, charming to the casual visitor, has even more to commend it when viewed as a place of residence.

It is a pleasant city, well laid-out, with large open spaces and many broad thoroughfares, and its Council is constantly displaying ordered progress in improving its amenities. Any distant view of the city impresses the observer not only with the vista of spires and towers about which so much has been written, but also with the profusion of trees which characterize it. It is a privilege to dwell in a city of such beauty and around which cling so many associations with the past. There are many opportunities not found everywhere by those who may be intellectually inclined to associate with others of similar tastes. Apart from all this, there are certain definite matters of primary importance in considering the desirability of any place from a residential standpoint.



MAGPIE LANE,
OFF HIGH STREET

CLIMATE

Oxford being protected upon almost all sides by hills, its climate is generally mild. There are few great factories and the atmosphere is, in fine weather, singularly clear. For those to whom a greater elevation is desirable the outlying

ORIEL STREET WITH ST. MARY'S SPIRE

districts of Boars Hill, Headington and Cumnor, all situated upon hills, make strong appeal.

It should be noted, moreover, that Oxford with a population of over 100,000 is small enough to be closely in touch with the country around, while large enough to secure for its citizens the full amenities which are usually associated with the leading cities in the land.

OXFORD FROM MAGDALEN TOWER

PUBLIC SERVICES

The Health Department of the city covers competently every branch of work in the prevention and control of disease. The death rate compares favourably with the average of the whole country. The Waterworks are the property of the City and the water supply abundant and of the greatest purity. The sanitary arrangements satisfy the strictest test and requirement. The general rate for Oxford is among the lower rates in the country.

OXFORD CITY LIBRARIES. The Central Library is situated in St. Aldate's Street, opposite the G.P.O. It includes a Lending Library, Reference Library and Reading Room, Newspaper Room and Junior Library. The Library is open daily, Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted.

Branch Libraries are situated at Cowley (Temple Road) and Headington (in Bury Knowle Park).

Any visitor to Oxford may borrow books from the Libraries, either on the recommendation of a local ratepayer, or on the production of a valid library ticket from their own Authority.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE AND BRIDGE

COMMUNICATIONS

The postal and railway facilities are particularly good, and London can be reached in 75 minutes by rail. The whole of the city and district is served by an extensive motor bus service. For

those contemplating the building of residences, several large and attractive estates in and around Oxford are being developed.

SHOPPING FACILITIES

University and Cathedral towns usually possess an unenviable reputation in regard to their shopping facilities. Oxford traders claim to be among the most enterprising and progressive to be found in any town or city in the country in regard to their alertness, and the comparative lowness of their prices.

As the County town Oxford is the shopping centre for a large district and this fact enables traders to secure larger sales and maintain more comprehensive stocks than would otherwise be possible.

It will be found that for all usual requirements and general orders Oxford shops give value and service comparable to that obtainable in any other town or city.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Oxford is the traditional home of education, and under the shadow of its famous University there have grown up schools which offer instruction of a very high order with a range of fees suitable to all pockets. Young children are catered for by many excellent preparatory schools, among which should be mentioned the well-known names of 'Lynam's' (this is now more usually known as the 'Dragon' School) and 'Summerfields', which are justly famous.

'THE PAINTED ROOM' AT NO. 3 CORNMARKET STREET, WHERE SHAKESPEARE WAS WONT TO STAY

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Secondary education for boys is provided by institutions such as St. Edward's School, Magdalen College School, the City of Oxford High School for Boys, and Southfield School for Boys. The last two schools are maintained by the Local Education Authority. The City of Oxford High School for Boys, which was founded in 1878, has a reputation for sound teaching. Among the well-known men who have attended this school were John Drinkwater, the Poet, and T. E. Lawrence of Arabia. Southfield School for Boys was re-housed in a modern building with extensive playing fields in east Oxford in 1934. Secondary education for girls is provided by the Girls' High School (under the Girls' Public Day School Trust), another school which has a large number of academic successes to its credit. The Headington School for Girls occupies an extensive new building on the high ground to the east of the city. Among the privately owned schools for girls should be mentioned 'Wychwood', a school of recognized merit. Milham Ford School, a secondary school for girls, also maintained by the Local Education Authority, was re-housed in a new and up-to-date building, with first rate science laboratories

NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL:
THE REREDOS

and a gymnasium, in 1938. The school is surrounded with well laid out playing fields on high land in north-east Oxford and offers a sound training.

An educational advantage offered by Oxford is the comparative ease with which students from its schools can proceed to enjoy the facilities offered by the University. This may imply a period of full residence in one of the colleges but can be undertaken with less outlay through the Non-Collegiate Delegacy for men or the St. Anne's Society for women. A grant may be made from City funds in appropriate cases. Those who are not members of the University have many advantages, for permission can be obtained to use the Bodleian for study and research. University Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators are ready to help students and there are unusual opportunities for hearing men who are masters of their special subjects.

INDUSTRIAL OXFORD

CONSIDERABLE controversy has raged and still rages, as to the propriety of a City, whose chief claim to notice has for centuries resided in its functioning as the setting for a world-famous University, launching out for itself and developing upon commercial lines. Whatever arguments may be used upon either side – and their name is legion – the fact remains that Oxford has become industrialized to a large extent, and, in the process, has brought to its citizens a measure of prosperity which would have seemed impossible a century or so ago.

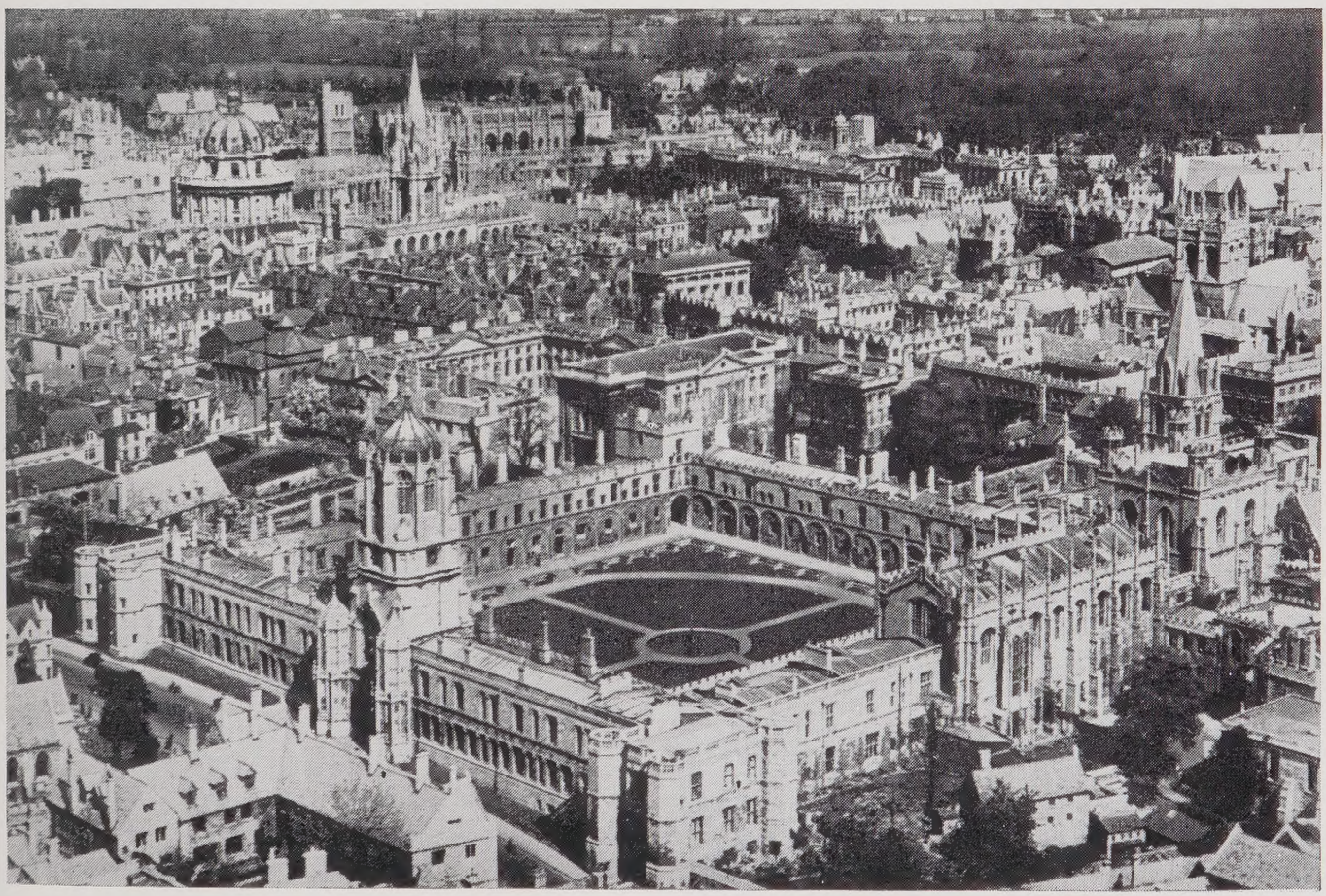
The printing industry is so far in keeping with academic affairs that it is not surprising to find it represented in Oxford at an early date. It is upon record that it was practised here within a short time of the establishment of the first English printing press at Westminster, in 1477. It was in 1671 that Bishop Fell and others rented portions of the Sheldonian Theatre, and set up their presses there, thus inaugurating what has since become the famous University (or Clarendon) Press. Today printing is a major Oxford industry carried on at the University Press and numerous smaller printing works.

It remained for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to witness spectacular industrial developments in and around the City. A leading place must be given to the Nuffield undertaking which has made Oxford famous for its motor cars. Lord Nuffield (then William Morris), a native of Oxford, opened his first factory for car production at Cowley in 1912. His practical engineering genius, combined with commercial acumen, soon began the phenomenal expansion of business which the years have witnessed. The Pressed Steel Company Ltd., established itself also at Cowley in 1926. The Company specializes in domestic refrigerators, and car bodies are among its many products.

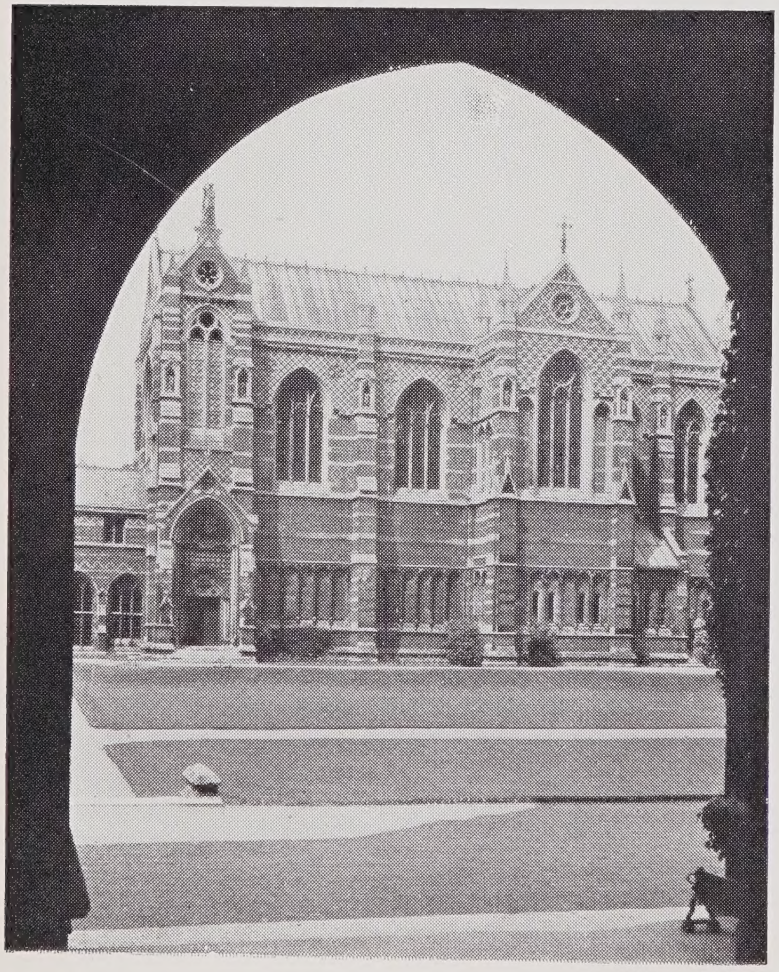
'Cooper's Marmalade', so universally popular among the

discriminating, was first produced at Oxford in 1874, when a Mrs. Frank Cooper started making it domestically from an old family recipe. Engineering in many branches is represented among Oxford businesses – Lucy & Co. Ltd., old-established iron works, manufacturing electrical distribution switchgear, and F. G. Alden Ltd., specializing in heating work and electrical installations. Among boating devotees over a very wide area the products of Salter Bros. Ltd. are highly esteemed. The making of high-class furniture and similar goods is carried on by the well-known firm of Minty Ltd. and several others.

Limited space forbids the mention of the many other manufacturing and business activities which contribute so largely to the life of this ancient and modern City.



RHODES HOUSE



KEBLE COLLEGE: THE CHAPEL
WHERE HOLMAN HUNT'S FAMOUS
PICTURE 'THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD'
MAY BE SEEN

GARAGES AND PARKING

PRIVATE CARS

VISITORS arriving in private cars will find garage accommodation in all parts of the city. Many of the garages offer expert service in repairing and adjusting cars. In some cases these operations can be undertaken during the night (at day charges) in order to avoid delay and inconvenience. Those whose stay is only of a few hours' duration should follow the instructions issued by the Oxford City Police which are as follows:

In order to assist in the regulation of traffic, visitors are requested to make use of the official parks.

FREE CAR PARKS

	TIME LIMIT 3 HOURS
*St. Giles' (East)	
*St. Giles' (West)	,, ,,
Keble Road	,, ,,
Cowley Place	,, ,,
Leopold Street	,, ,,
*Broad Street	,, 2 ,,
*Canterbury Square	,, ,,
*St. Aldate's Street	,, ,,
*St. Michael's Street	,, ,,
Paradise Square	,, ,,
Oxpens Road	,, ,,
Mansfield Road	,, ,,
Western Road, Headington	,, ,,
Southern Road, Headington	,, ,,

**Unpaid attendants are in charge*

PARK FOR WHICH CHARGE IS MADE

Gloucester Green.

Private cars may be parked at the following charges: 1 hour 3*d*., 2 hours or 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. 6*d*. Maximum charge per day 1*s*. Monthly tickets 10*s*. Omnibuses, motor coaches and other public vehicles *must* use this park.

Under the City of Oxford Traffic Regulation Order cars are prohibited from parking in the main streets even for short periods. 'Waiting Prohibited' signs are exhibited. This order is rigidly enforced.

RESTAURANTS AND CAFÉS

Angel Restaurant, 83 High Street.
Cadena Café, 45 Cornmarket Street.
The Copper Kettle, 41 High Street.
Elliston & Cavell, 12 Magdalen Street.
Forum Restaurant, 50a High Street.
Fuller's, 24 Cornmarket Street.
George Café, St. George's Mansions, George Street.
Kemp Cafeteria, Boswell House, Broad St.
Lantern Café, 129 High Street.
North Gate Café, 41 Cornmarket Street.
Rackett Tearooms, 6 St. Aldate's.
Ross Café, 7a High Street.
Shamrock Tea Rooms, 6 St. Michael's St.
Stowaway Café, 131 High Street.
Tackley Café, 107a High Street.
Taj-Mahal (India) Restaurant, 16 Turl St.
Town & Gown Restaurant, 135 High Street.
White's, 134 High Sttreet.

OXFORD CHURCHES

THE CATHEDRAL, CHRIST CHURCH

SERVICES open to the public, weekdays and Sundays, throughout the year. There are also services in the College Chapels of MAGDALEN, NEW COLLEGE, MANSFIELD (Congregational) and MANCHESTER during the University terms, which are generally open to visitors.

OTHER ANGLICAN CHURCHES

ST. MARTIN AND ALL SAINTS, High Street (City Church).
ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN, High Street (University Church).
HOLY TRINITY, Blackfriars Road.
ST. ALBAN-THE-MARTYR (Mission), Charles Street, Cowley St. John.
ST. ALDATE, St. Aldate's Street.
ST. ANDREW, Linton and Northmoor Road.
ST. BARNABAS, Jericho.
ST. CLEMENT, Marston Road.
ST. CROSS, Holywell.
ST. EBBA, Church Street.
ST. FRIDESWIDE, Osney.
ST. GILES, St. Giles' Street.
ST. JOHN-THE-EVANGELIST, Iffley Road.
ST. LAWRENCE, South Hinksey, with ST. JOHN-THE-EVANGELIST, New Hinksey.
ST. MARGARET, St. Margaret's Road.
ST. MARY MAGDALENE, Magdalen Street.
ST. MARY AND ST. JOHN, Cowley Road.
ST. MATTHEW, Grandpont.
ST. MICHAEL, Cornmarket Street.
ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS WITH ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Summertown.
ST. PAUL, Walton Street.
ST. PETER-LE-BAILEY, New-Inn-Hall Street.
ST. PETER-IN-THE-EAST, Queen's Lane.
ST. PHILIP AND ST. JAMES, Woodstock Road.
ST. THOMAS-THE-MARTYR, Becket Street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

ST. ALOYSIUS, Woodstock Road, and SS. EDMUND AND FRIDESWIDE, Iffley Road.

FREE CHURCHES

BAPTIST—New Road, South Oxford, and Woodstock Road.
CONGREGATIONAL—Cowley Road, Cowley and Summertown.
PRESBYTERIAN (ST. COLUMBA)—Alfred Street.
METHODIST—New-Inn-Hall Street, Cowley Road and Pembroke Street, St. Clement's.
MISSION HALL—Magdalen Road.
BRETHREN'S MEETING ROOMS—New-Inn-Hall Street, St. Mary's Road, and Paradise Square.
RAILWAY MISSION HALL—Botley Road.
SALVATION ARMY—Castle Street.
CHRISTADELPHIAN—William Street, Cowley Road.
FRIENDS' MEETING—43 St. Giles' Street.
ST. JOHN'S FREE CHURCH—Summertown.
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—St. Giles' Street.
There are numerous other Churches in the Suburbs.

TWIN TOWERS OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE FROM RADCLIFFE CAMERA

BENEDICTINE COTTAGES, WORCESTER COLLEGE

OFFICIAL INFORMATION BUREAU

THE City of Oxford Publicity Board, under whose direction this handbook is issued, desires to assist in every possible way visitors to Oxford. There is a central Bureau at Carfax Tower (junction of Queen Street and Cornmarket Street). The office of the Secretary is at St. Michael's Mansions, Ship Street, Oxford (telephone 2506), and any requests for information or assistance made to him will receive most prompt and careful attention. In particular, advice can be offered and help given in arranging conferences. At this office the services of competent Guides can be secured.

Visitors are recommended to employ those Guides who wear the Official Badge and carry the warrant of the City of Oxford Publicity Board. These are the only professional Guides authorized to conduct visitors within the precincts of the Colleges.

POSTAL INFORMATION

THE Head Post Office in St. Aldate's is open weekdays 8.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. for all classes of business (except Inland Revenue business — conducted 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. only). *Sundays, 9 to 10.30 a.m. Telegrams, Telephone, Stamps, and Registration of Letters. Savings Bank withdrawals on demand; Telegraph Money Order business up to a limit of £5. Bank Holidays 9 a.m. to noon for all classes of business. The Town Sub-Offices are open for Money Order, Savings Bank, and Annuity Business, daily from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., except Thursdays. No business on Sundays, Christmas Day or Good Friday. Most Sub-Offices close on Thursdays at 1 p.m.

The LAST COLLECTION from Head Office for London, Birmingham, the North Mail, S.E. Counties and the S.W. is at 11.45 p.m.; for the W. 11.45 p.m.; for Cambridge, Eastern Counties, Scotland, 11.45 p.m.; Ireland, 11.45 p.m.

The last SUNDAY COLLECTIONS from Head Office are: London and all parts, 11.45 p.m.; North Mail, North and Mid-Wales, Scotland and Ireland, 11.45 p.m.; South Western Counties, 11.45 p.m.; South Eastern Counties, Banbury, Birmingham, 11.45 p.m.; South Wales and West of England, 8 p.m.

PARCEL deliveries are made on weekdays at 8.30 a.m. No delivery on Sundays.

*Telegrams will be accepted at any Telephone Kiosk when the Head Office is closed.

PLAN OF OXFORD

Published by
ALDEN & CO., LTD. OXFORD.
COPYRIGHT
Scale
0 50 100 200 Yards

A B C D E F

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

To Kidlington, Woodstock, Charlbury and Chipping Norton.

To Summertown, Islip, Bicester, Banbury and Buckingham.

To Port Meadow and Upper River.

To Cumnor, Wytham, Eynsham and Witney.

To Headington, Wheatley, Thame, Aylesbury and High Wycombe.

To Cowley, Garsington and Watlington.

To Boar's Hill, Kennington, Radley and Abingdon.

To Iffley, Littlemore, Nuneham, Wallingford and Henley.

OXFORD: Alden & Co. Ltd., Publishers of "Alden's Oxford Guide," Oxford.

(Copyright)